Bates of Advertising We wilve lines make one inch.

L) M Notices are twenty cents per line first insertion, fifteen cents per line per week.

Wints, etc., are ten cents per line first insertion, and five cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Death and Marriage notices, Funeral notices and (bituaries, are charged at regular rates.

We will not accept any advertisement to follow reading matter.

GALLAWAY & KEATING. 82 Second street, Nemphis, Tenn.

treme cold, but that it remained in one place.

The vessel lay all the winter in Bostor,

where everything known to sanitary science

the ship was in dock, where large quantities

REBEL CLAIMS.

right in his oposition to what is called south-

General Bragg, of Wisconsin, is partly

with a crew entirely healthy."

WEDNESDAY, : : APRIL 16, 1879 YELLOW-FEVER GERMS. S. M. Jones, of this city, in removing to Nashville proposed to transfer his furniture nquiry that General Grant was the from the Worsham house, of Memphis, to the Commercial house at Nashville. The city council at Nashville adopted a resolution instructing the board of health not to self prefer him to all other candidates; that | condition?" permit the furniture to be removed. This is he was neither its first choice nor its second. Harper's Weekly, in its latest number, prints an earnest protest against the nomination of a great hardship on Mr. Jones, and has provoked much comment and considerable con demnation. But in view of the recent developments concerning the outbreak of yellow-fever on the steamer Plymouth, we cannot say that the people of Nashville were unnecessarily rigid in their precautions. The New York Herald shows that "after the disease broke out on the Plymouth last November she was brought to Boston, thorsummed up in the one objection that General oughly fumigated and afterward frozen out. Everything movable in her was removed at the time, and all bedding and other matter of that kind was either debeen supposed, were put aside, rather than stroyed or thoroughly fumigated, disinfected the new questions, the new spirit, the new and frozen. In spite of this care and cold yellow-fever broke out on her on the twentyparamount and absorbing." third of March, when she had reached a warm climate, but before she had touched at CHILL. or been near any southern land, and while two hundred miles at sea. But the most curious and remarkable fact of all is that the Latest Phases of the South American Difficulty, in Which Chili and first man attacked, Richard Saunders, ma-Bolivia are Principal Auchinist, had his hammock slung in the pretagonists. cise place of the man who first showed symptoms of yellow-fever in Santa Cruz in No-PANAMA, April 5.—The Chilian forces vember last. This is worthy of the attention ave occupied Cobija and Calama as reprisals of medical experts, for it seems to show that or the confiscation of the property of the the infections matter not only resisted ex-

of ice remained, and the temperature frequently reached a point below zero. The fourth of April, when Peru's attitude toward the contending parties will be determined. Great enthusiasm is manifested in water in the tanks and buckets in the store- Bolivia. The troops in the interior are rooms was constantly frozen, and when she days before they can reach the seat of war. leneral Juan Antonio Pezet, formerly presunder the boilers she was so thoroughly | dent of Peru, is dead On the night of the seventeenth of March chilled that for several days the water revery strong earthquake shock was felt in mained frozen in her bilges. When the ljolola, Cosia Rica, but no damage was Plymouth left Boston all men of weak constitutions or susceptible to climatic influences were removed from her and she went to sea

a strong stragetical point on the river Lo,

tout sixty miles north of Caracoles. A small

etachment of Bolivian troops made a slight

sistance. A ministerial crisis is announced

sion of the Peruvian congress for the twenty-

pains will be spared to make it the grandest

outburst of spontaneous welcome that the

country has ever witnessed. The supporters

regard his nomination as a death blow to the

Republican party. The certainty of Grant's

nomination strikes no terror to the Demo-

cratic party. His administration in 1876 was

a national stench, and had he been the can-

didate for the Presidency in the place of

been larger. It was the corruption of Grant's

administration that gave the Democrats such

an overwhelming majority in 1875, and if he

should be the candidate, as he no doubt will

be, he will have to carry the odium which

attaches to the names of the Belknaps, Robe-

THE CZAR'S ASSASSIN

Undergoing Examination-Particulars of the Attempt which Came Bo Near Sending the Russian Emperor Beyond the Reach of the Black Plague.

orn claims. The APPEAL commented very severely on his speech a few months since, in which he charged that the Democrats were Sr. PETERSBURG, April 15.-The wouldabout to bankrupt the government in a raid be assassin of the czar is now undergoing exclaims. But we agree with Mr. Bragg in affair says: Toward eight o clock this morning, as the emperor was baking his customthe opinion that the southern claims commis- ary walk, a respectably dressed man, wearing sion should be abolished. Recent dispatches a military cap with a oockade, advanced to from Washington express the opinion that ward him, and, as the emperor approached nearer, drew a sevolver from the pocket of his the commission will be legislated out of exovercoat and ared four shots at him. The istence for the reason that it has really comassassin, serore submitting to his captors, pleted its work, and has been continued in existence for the past two years solely to pay the commissioners fat salaries, and not with the commissioners fat salaries, and not with cheered and congratulated the emperor, who any view of benefiting honest claim-ants. General Bragg is of the opin-such a painful o casion. He said he knew he ion that the Republican party has had the support of all respectable people; he used this commission to adjudicate such claims as would insure Republican votes in the south. Massmuch as the Ramblicans.

in the south. Luasmuch as the Republicans have made such a harrowing cry about rebel claims, he wants to give its members a chance to retain with him to sman out the only trib. to vote with him to sweep out the only trib-unal which grinds such claims out. He says if the Republicans will vote for his proposi-tion there are enough Democrats who will go with him to give southern claims a quietus forever, but he is very much afraid they wil. not. There is much humbuggery about the section has a guietus speak for some minutes. On recovering from his emotion he said: "This is the third time God has saved me." It is supposed that the to the whole business. Two days before his emperor's assailant took poison before his to the whole business. Two days b fore the attempt, as he vomited after his arrest. Poi-Presidential election Tilden anno anced that son was also found under his finger nails. he would veto any bill having for its object. Antidotes were administered. It is thought he would veto any bill having for its object the payment of southern claims, and the that he was an employe of the ministry of finance and an agent of the Internationals. fact that he received to yote of the solid The sultan and all the European sovereigns south in the face of ach revelation shows telegraphed their congratulations. what the southern p cople expect from the gov- Skoloff. He is a retired functionary of the The emperor's assarlant gives his name as ernment in pa ment of souther a claims. Skolott. The finance, and is about thirty years

The Atlanta C ment of southers claims. Yesterday M r. Bragg, of Wisconsin, moved an amendm and to the legislative appropriation bill r criking out all provisions for the sor them claims commission, and to ministry of finance, and is about thirty years of age. He fired at the emperor within two paces. After the first shot the emperor approached Skoloff, who fired again and then ran. The various accounts given as to the exact number of shots fired are conflicting. An officer of the gens d'armie, with drawn meert a clause repealing the law sword, pursued Skoloff. Three men also that commission. It is joined in pursuit. Skoloff fired at them, shattering the jaw of a detective. Finally a gentleman knocked Skoloff down and held to be hoped that the amendment will be adopted by the Democrats without debate. him until he was secured by the officers. There is no such thing as southern war-There is no such thing as southern warbeen arrested in Russia within the last fortclaims, the claims that go up from this sec-

tion being those of persons who are willing The South Carolina Election Cases. to swear that they were loyal to the Union CHARLESTON, April 14.—In the United States court to-day, Judge Bond denied the motion made in behalf of the defendants in during the war. These the Republicans persist in calling southern claims, and it is best for the south-best for the country-that the he election cases to set aside juries as ille southern claims commission be disestablished. | gally formed; also the motion for a continnance of the cases; also the motion to pre-We trust the Democrats will not hesitate in vent the application of the test-oath to jurors. this matter. It is not only in the direct line | On each of these motions Judge Bryan disof reform, but it will give the anxiety of the sented, and Judge Bond announced that organs an opportunity to seek repose. Let pending the appeal on these issues to the suthe southern claims commission take its place | be admitted to bail. The case of the United beside the freedmen's bureau. We trust States is. Harrigan, white, charged with as-Mr. Bragg will insist upon his amendment saulting and obstructing John Freeman, a most strenuously, and that all the northern colored United States supervisor, was then most strenuously, and that all the northern tried by a jury-eight white and four col-Democrats will join those of the south in putred-formed under the operation of the testting a final end to southern claims, so-called." oath. After evidence and argument, Judge Bond gave the case to the jury without any charge, only instructing them to render a The recent publication in the New York sealed verdict. The jury have to-night left their room, and it is reported and believed Times in regard to the next Presidential that their verdict is a conviction.

election has attracted much attention Russian Evacuation of Turkey Agreed | this movement of the black race is a providential opening the way for the solution of a throughout the country. The Times ex-LONDON, April 15.-A Vienna dispatch pended much money in sending commissioners to every State in the Union for the purpose of ascertaining public opinion in regard to the next Presidential election. The facts which the Times furnishes bear evidence of the inchoate state of Bulgaria and through the state of Bulgaria an

is the favorite, but he seems to have lost ground of late. It has long been manifest that the machine politicians of the Republican party had determined to nominate Grant. They regard him as invincible, and will support him with all the zeal that remains in their decaying organization. The programme for getting up a blaze of enthusiasm has already been arranged. When Grant lands at San been arranged. When Grant lands at San been manifest that the new monal silands, interest the defense had begun to considerable extent among the Democrats of that section. The prevailing sentiment of that section is that the negro and the servant of his former master, and be content with whatever conditions the dominant race choose to impose upon him."

"What is proposed to be done by the Eminant race choose to impose upon him."

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"The society is a purely benevolent one, falls youchers, an Indian whose name was fall shall have the post it is believed that if the movement be governed to that section. The prevailing sentiment of that effect has been issued by Commissioner for that section. The prevailing sentiment of that section. The prevailing sentiment of that section and the servant of his former master, and be content at the south is that the negro and the servant of his former master, and be content at the south is that the negro and the servant of his former master, and be content at the south is that the south is that the south is that the south is that the negro and the servan been arranged. When Grant lands at San Francisco he will be received with great parade and enthusiasm, and given a triumphal passage across the continent at the land correct. The defense here rested its umphal passage across the continent at the land correct. The defense here rested its land correct, and land whose name was signed to the voucher testified that he put it there himself, and that it was all straight and correct. The defense here rested its land correct its left its believed that if the movement be governed by wise counsels and regulated by prudence and discretion, it will be a benefit to both races; but if not so regulated that it

THE COLORED CLOUD

Now Settling Down on Kansas-How of the movement are sanguine of electing was Formed-The Fart Played by Grant President, but sagacious Republicans the Topeka Colored Colonization Society - A Cold-Blooded Political Scheme,

Hayes, Tilden's majority would still have Aided and Abetted by a United States Senator who Pretends to Humanitarian Motives, but who is Really no Better than Lying Lycurgus P. Jones.

sons, Babcocks, Shepherds and all the villains who strew such infamy on his adminis-Washington special to New York Tribune: tration. There are thousands of Republicans Windom has made a more recen who, under no circumstances, will support and careful study of the race problem in this him. The New York Post represents this country than any other man in public life, class. In a recent article it says: "The and the following opinions, expressed by him in conversation to-day with a correspondent all the States of the Union with a view to causes and the probable results of the present of the Tribune, touching the underlying learn the preferences of all classes of men in | negro exodus from the south, will be read espect to candidates for President; and the | with the interest which the importance of the

"What is the origin of the exodus?" asked hoice of the Republicans by an the representative of the Tribune. "Does it overwhelming majority. The Times spring from among the colored people themtook pains to say distinctly that it did not itself people their took pains to say distinctly that it did not itwashington and the north to improve their "I am confident," said the senator in reply,

stimulated by any outside influences. The General Grant. These two newspapers repre- movement is a touching and powerful protest sent a great number of the most intelligent against oppression and wrong; a spontaneous members of the Republican party. There is a expression of despair from a people whose widespread conviction in that party that Gen- condition is too intolerable for longer endurance. In some parts of the south these peoeral Grant ought not to be nominated. It ple have for years been the victums of a is not worth while to go again over all the despotism more cruel and relentless than was grounds of this conviction. They may be ever endured by the citizens of any other nation pretending to be free. Entitled to all the rights and privileges of American citizens, Grant represents the old questions, the old notions, the old passions, the old strife, the old bitterness, the old purposes which, it had sumed to exercise the dearest rights of citizenship, is it surprising they have resolved to leave their wretched homes, objects which, it is believed, ought to be which afford neither security for the present nor hope for the future, and brave any peril and deprivation rather than repeat the t-r-rors and sufferings of the past? It is possible that political oppressions alone would not have driven them to this act of desperation; but when cheated out of the results of their labor, deprived of the chance to earn a living and threatened with practical slavery, they can see no terrors on the untried plains of the west at all comparable to the hopeles wretchedness of their present condition.'

EXTENT OF THE MOVEMENT. "How far does the movement spread ong the colored people?" "The feeling which has produced the exodus from Mississippi and Louisiana pervades the cotton States, but is more intense in those localities where the persecutions and eppreswas used to disinfect her of the germs of in Chili. The Star and Herald say that it is property will be secure, and where their con-stitutional rights will be respected. I am sure this feeling is very widespread, and that it is daily becoming stronger and more determined. In many parts of the south emi-gration societies have been formed for the "Is the present exodus from Mississippi

the result of a concerted plan which extends o other parts of the south?" "No; I think there is no concerted plan and no general organization among them for this purpose. A common wretchedness and despair has created a common desire to go, which in some places has found expression in a general stampede such as that on the lower fississippi river, while in others it is evincing more discretion in the organization of the ocal emigration societies to which I have re-

"Is this movement on the part of the colored people inspired by any partisan political motive or purpose?" "None whatever, so far as I know. I have

no doubt the accession of the Democratic party to power in all the southern States, and in both houses of congress, has stimulated it very considerably. The negro knows that the solidification of the south, and the revival under the new name of 'home rule' of the old secession dectrine of State sovereignty, means either his extinction or his entire subjugation to the will of his old masters. He knows that for the present the scepter has passed from the hands of his friends in congress, and that during the two years of Democratic ascendency no effort will be spared to tighten his chains and reduce him to a still more servile condition, if this be possible. He hears rumors of intended the enforcement of his rights; and he thinks the time may not be far distant when the auction block will be again reinstated as one of the institutions of the south. Indeed, he has already seen it reinstated in time for the liquidation of debts, real or fictitious, and they are unable to see why, if a man may be sold for six months or a year, he may not be sold for life."

Ciety of Topeka, that quarter sections of good soil are in its control for gratuitous distribution in close proximity to that city, is as utterly false as all the other statements made in the circular.

EFFECT UPON THE SOUTH. "What effect will the movement have upon the condition of affairs at the south, both political and industrial?" "That is a difficut question; but, as I have very decided opinions with regard to it, I will venture to state them very briefly. Assuming that the movement is to go on, as it certainly will unless checked by a better treatment of the colored race, its first effect may prove detrimental to the industrial interests of the south, but its ultimate results will be very advantageous. The migration of small percentage of the black population from those districts where they are now most numerous would remove from the whites the fear of 'negro rule,' which they regard as the direct evil that can befall them, and to prevent which they have organ-ized upon the 'color line. It is in these districts that the White Liners, the Ku-Klux and the Night Riders have plied their shocking barbarisms for the purpose of terrorizing the colored citizen, and thereby preventing him from exerc sing his political rights. If this dread of 'negro rule' was withdrawn by the exodus of a portion of the colored people, the 'color line' would soon sappear from the politics of the south, because there would be no inducement to main-

tain it, and with its disappearance political parties would reorganize upon other issues, and the negro would soon become an important factor in the party politics of that sec-tion. This would go far to restore peace and order at the south, and thereby to invite the capital and enterprise of the world to come in and develop its almost unequaled re-sources. Capital and enterprise will never go there so long as the lives and property and political rights of her industrial classes are as insecure as they are at present. It would therefore eventually prove a great po-

litical and industrial advantage to both races at the south. "What would be its probable effect upon the sectional antagonisms which now disturb the country and menace its future peace and "In my judgment it would do more than all the means ever proposed to remove seconalism from our national politics. I regard

"Do any of the white people of the south agree with you on this subject?"
"I have had several letters from them inwhich the Times furnishes bear evidence of thoroughness and care in preparation, and they demonstrate that the Republicans, by an overwhelming majority, favor the nomination of Grant as their candidate for the Presidency in 1880. In some localities Blaine is the favorite, but he seems to have lost dorsing this view and expressing the belief

may prove disastrous to the emigr very injurious to the agricultural into

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It is refrom Mississippi and Louisiana tha exodus of negroes from those neighborin; States is due, not their ill-treatment, but the notions with which their simple minds are filled by werupulous agents of the Kansas milroads and land companies. Scratter Plumb, of Kansas, who is thoroughly familiar with all the material interests of his State, pronounces this story to be utterly without foundation. The managers of railroads in Kansas, he says, are seeking to dispose of their lands, and have advertising agents in the northern States and in Europe; but their object is not by any means a philanthropic one. They ad-dress themselves only to the class of people among whom they can find positive pur-chasers for their lands, and not to the penni-less and, possibly, helpless portion of any community. Senator Plumb is unable to understand why the colored people of the southwest have fixed their hearts upon his State as their land of promise, and declares, from his own knowledge, that it is not in consequence of any movement to draw them thither by s unavoidable that there should result a great respect to candidates for President; and the other day it announced as a result of the interest which the importance of the subject and Senator Windom's familiarity with it awaken:

with the interest which the importance of the subject and Senator Windom's familiarity with it awaken: dependent on their own industry and thrift. But their tendency usually is to congregate in the towns, and this, the senator believes, is fraught with evil both to themselves and terprising classes of the east and of Europe. She is abundantly able to accommodate with homes all who may come to her for years; annual report to congress, showed that yet, from the nature of the case, they should twenty-six volumes of Federal reports had

come prepared to care for themselves. How the Negroes are Duped. The St. Louis Christian Advocate quotes om the St. Louis Presbuterian a circular. copies of which are said to have been disributed extensively in Mississippi and Lou-This circular, which is

"OFFICE OF COLORED COLONIZATION SOCIETY. TOPEKA, Ks , February 2, 1879. Attention! Colored Men. ude the outrages heaped upon you by you

land of oppression and come to free Karsas.
"LYCURGUS P. JONES, President. "Show this circular to none but colored men, and keep its contents a secret.' the colored people have been designedly duped is growing stronger from day to day. The Advocate quotes the Presbyterian furbeen deceived, and "have written to their has also collected from various sources a very purpose of preparing for a general exodus where they can find the means and the opportunity to go."

white friends in the south asking help to return home. All of them will be similarly is continually adding to the archives of the enlightened when they reach their journey's department. In this connection it will be of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, good | interest to give a brief account of the origin Republican authority, also reports that some of the victims of the Kansas fever are very society, as it is, to all intents and purposes, sick of it already, and are longing to "go home" again. Three of them returned to their former residences in Madison parish,

The control words with the first transfer of the war department. The Southern His orical society owes its origin to General Dabney H. Maury. Louisiana, a few days ago, the means having been furnished them by their late employers.

These denied that they had been ill-treated in Louisiana, a few days ago, the means having the matter, and she entering warmly into this views and wishes, he called on General Reviews. in Louisiana, and said they habitually voted Braxton Bragg, in New Orleans, and subthe Republican ticket without molestation. These men had voluntarily called on a firm of St. Louis cotton brokers and asked to have their passages paid for the homeward voyage.

I did not at first regard the matter as practicable. The next day he approached General Richard Taylor on the subject, who at once These men had voluntarily called on a firm their passages paid for the homeward voyage.
They said they had no particular reason for leaving the south except that they'd "hearn tell" of Kansas, and "as all de people was talkin' about comin'," they 'jest huddled up their things and come along."

A meeting was called by General Maury in the office of Massas, Strart Norton & Co. in the subject, who at once entered into his views and promised hearty co-operation. In a day or two General Bragg called on General Maury and expressed very great interest in the success of the enterprise. huddled up their things and come along." A meeting was called by General Maury in the office of Messrs. Stuart, Norton & Co., in St. Louis, and were very eager to get back. New Orleans, on the evening of the fifteenth St. Louis, and were very eager to get back.
One of them said he meant to warn "all de folks" against turning their faces up the river and looking for Kansas. When he was home, he said, "I had a nice garden, four-teen hogs, mules and plow, and everything, and cou'd lay down at my ease and enjoy the said was to be supported by the said was to be supp water I drank. But I went north, and here I am, homesick and nigh distracted. Folks tary of the meeting. General Maury stated in the north don't want you niggahs, and don't you go." There is indeed proof that "folks in the north" do not want the colored emig. ants. At a meeting held in Wyandotte, Kansas, where there are twelve hundred of these expatriated freedmen, destitute the causes, events and results of the and suffering, it was declared and resolved late war between the States. An organizathat the community was not able to take care of the emigrants any longer, and the State authorities were called upon for aid. Of 1873, when it was removed to Richmond. course, there are no government lands in any where it has continued ever since. Genera accessible section for these people to take up, and the claim of the Colored colonization so-

> Rome, April 12: Wm. Palmer, M.A., orother of Lord Selborne, is dead. Hartford, April 12: Alfred A. Burnham, Philadelphia, April 12: Horance Maynard, United States ininister to Turkey, salled to day. New York, April 12: Arrived-Steamship Berlin, April 12: In the next coinage of gold, Paris, April 12: J. H. Cartier De Villes- grams received, five volumes; Halleck's tele

by uninterrupted agitation in favor. It is doubtful if a new election would have given Bismarck a Rome, April 12: Fanfulla states that New York, April 12; Bank statement— Loans, decrease, \$5.357,700; specie, in-crease, \$538,900; legal-tenders, increase, \$4,-329,600; deposits, increase, \$2.182,000; circulation,

Pretty Hefty Suspensions. SCHANTON, April 13.-The Providence savings bank and trust company, of Providence, Pennsylvania, suspended yesterday, being The idea of Secretary M Crary is that prodential opening the way for the solution of a unable to meet its obligations after having problem which has thus far proved too much taken advantage of the sixty day law. Luabilities, seventy-five thousand dollars; assets,

> and private libraries would be the immense mass of papers and documents as is set forth ing phases of the greatest civil war of all times. Briefly it may be summed up that this publication will give to the country and

ESIWAR HISTORY. Statement by Senator Plum

BANT on and Publication of the Rec-Interest and Importance of the Work-Valuable Co-operation of the Southern Historical Society-Appropriations Required. What has so far been Accomplished-

in this matter, and she entering warmly into his views and wishes, he called on General

of General Lee, is the secretary. The arrangement made by General Wright for a

ree exchange of records between the society

and the war department was eminently sat-isfactory to General Maury, as he felt that by this the object of his struggle had been ac-

complished. There are now in print, for pre-

servation only, fifty-one volumes, as follows: United States-Reports of operations, four-

teen volumes; military correspondence, three

volumes; war department, letters received,

one volume; war department, letters sent,

one volume; war department, telegrams re-

ceived, six volumes; war department, tele-grams sent, four volumes; Halleck's tele-

umes; war department letters received, one

volume; war department letters sent, one vol-

ime; war department telegrams received

one volume; war department telegrams sent

one volume; adjutant and inspector-general's

telegrams sent, one volume; miscellaneous,

tary correspondence and general and special

onfederate war department, one volume-

otal Confederate, twelve volumes. Colone

rds. He is an officer of high standing in

sincerely to be hoped that this congress will

not fail to make the necessary appropriation

vision should be made for the printing of so

price of publication. It can be readily under-

stood what a valuable acquisition to publi

above by reason of the opportunity to form correct opinions and judgments of the vary-

and on the other hand the reasons of the re

Robert N. Scott, of the Second artillery, i

in charge of the compilation of the war rec-

ders, 1861, one volume; troops tendered

general and special orders, one volume; mil

help Until the Record is all in Print. Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun: 'Fugitive mention has been made from time to time in the public press of the very importhe people of Kansas. If the multitude that is likely to make its way toward that State is as vast and as poverty-stricken as recent reas vast and as poverty-stricken as recent re-ports would indicate, Senator Plumb says it publication of the Union and the Confederate records of the late war. Soon after the close of the war, General E. D. Townsend, adjuofficial records, commenced that work at once. The work being fairly set on foot, in the communities to which they go. Kansas the publication of the official records of the is now filling up at the rate of two or three hundred thousand immigrants each year, almost entirely from the more frugal and enterprising classes of the east and of Europe.

"strictly private," is as follows:

"Your brethren and friends throughout he north have observed with painful solicirebel masters, and are doing all they can to alleviate your miseries and provide for your future happiness and prosperity. President Hayes, by his iniquitous southern policy, has eserted you, while the Democrats, who now have control of congress, will seek to enslave you if you remain in the south, and to protect you from their designs the colonization society has been organized by the govern-ment to provide land for each head of a family, which will be given in bodies of one hunfred and sixty acres gratuitously. This land s located in the best portion of Kansas, in close proximity to Topeka, and is very pro-ductive. Here there are no distinctions in society; all are on an equality. Leave the

TELEGRAMS.

pant, journalist, and long director of the Paris Fi-grams sent, four volumes; summary or o, is dead. Age, sixty-seven. Philadelphia, April 12: Wm. C. Martin, real estate agent, was mysterlously assaulted in his ate States—Reports of operations, four vol-own office Saturday last, and died to-day. Constantinople, April 12: The sultan, yielding to the urgent representations of the grand vizier, has recalled several exiles and ordered releases from

Berlin, April 12: Free trade seems to gain

the army, of thorough culture, and is admir-ably fitted for the work. He is the author Increase, \$60.600; reserve, increase, \$.323,000. The banks now hold \$6,233,375 in excess or legal Paris, April 12: M. Waddington, minister of foreign affairs, informed the council of ministers that Metagoge affairs are in process of settlement. France withdraws eight men who landed on the island. The council of ministers came to no resolution with regard to Egypt, simply deciding to act in unison with England.

Boston, April 12: The savings that of a valuable work on military law. Mr. A.

Bostov, April 12: The savings bank commissioners demand the reinoval of Isaac A. Barnes,
cashier of the Roxboro savings bank, on the ground
of irregular transactions. Barnes was appointed
about a year ago to take the place of Lax, the former
cashier. Men are goarding the bank, Barnes having
refused to surrender the keys of the safe.

they fill. The present work is confined
only to preparing for a permanent publication, although the secretary of war
has urged upon congress the necessity
of an additional appropriation to begin
the permanent publication (for the year
1861.) No action has yet been taken. It is 1861.) No action has yet been taken. It is

one hundred thousand dollars, principally in notes or bonds, of which probably not more than one half can be collected.

partment, and so many copies to calculate tor and representative, and that the public printer should be authorized to dispose of copies to all who may desire them at the cost

that portion of the records of the war on both sides which it was not deemed improper to publish. This publication will leave out nothing official which is important to a true understanding of all the movements of both armies. Many of the articles published from me to time in the newspapers by both Union and Confederate officers will be read with a new relish and with greatly increased interest when this official publication is placed before the people, and many of the heroes of the war on both sides will be somewhat shaded when

all of their private correspondence and orders shall be read." THRILLING INCIDENTS

Attending the Terrible Cyclone Visita-The Work done by General Martion to Collinsville, Illinois-Names of Killed and Injured, and List cus J. Wright-Congress should of Property Destroyed.

Sr. Louis, April 15.-Among the house destroyed or damaged at Collinsville, Illinois, were the following: A two-story frame dwell-ing, Mrs. Griffith's, was demolished. A row of four houses, owned by Fred Metz, occ pied by four families, was badly wrecked, two of them being almost totally destroyed. A large tenement house belonging to C. L. Roberts, occupied by eleven persons, was twisted from its foundation, carried about ten feet, and nearly gutted of its contents, the inmates receiving only slight scratche and bruises; another tenement house owned tant-general of the army, seeing the great by C. L. Roberts and occupied by Reynolds importance of collecting at Washington the & Doran, previously mentioned, was com-Roebuck and occupied by Wm. Johnston, ed 1873 congress appropriated fifteen thousand dollars to enable the secretary of war to begin the publication of the official records of the Metz, roof lifted off and front and side walls were blown down, but the rear of the house, in which Metz's family lived, was uninjured. The two-story frame-house occu pied by James Combs was almost totally d made. In 1876 Secretary Cameron, in his stroyed; the roof of this house was dashed against the residence of W. C. Heidly smashing its rear rooms into splinters. Th been printed, for preservation only, including ouilding occupied by Charles Hennecke and seven volumes of battle reports, three of Milliam Hass was nearly torn to pieces; inadjutant-general's correspondence, ten of mates unhurt. The blacksmith shop of Mr. war department letters and telegrams sent Wendler was torn to shreds. The wagon war department letters and telegrams sent and received, three of general-in-chief's teleshop of John Greenour, a large two-story grams, and one sumreary of military opera-tions. Of Confederate volumes, he reported rame, well filled with wagons, carriages and material, was totally destroyed and contents torn to pieces. A cluster of tenement houses one of military operations, four of war department letters and telegrams sent and re-ceived, one of miscellaneous, general and special orders, one of adjutant and inspector harmed. The carpenter-shop and residence general's telegrams sent, and one of troops of W. W. Nelson was wrecked, and Nelson, tendered to Confederate war department. He stated in his report that 'voluminous Confederate records are in the hands of State and private societies and individuals, to obtain which repeated efforts have been made. He said: "They are of great upportance and the said: "They are of great He said: 'They are of great importance, and carried away. The residence of Louis Heck attention is invited to the necessity of legis- had the roof lifted off and all four walls lation that will enable the government to crushed in, a total wreck. The millinery btain possession of the originals or of duly store of authenticated copies.' Congress, by reason of the recommendations of the secretary of The Episcopal church was bad Episcopal church war, made further appropriations, though shaken up, funeral services being held not so liberal as was desirable. Provision was also made for the obtaining of ter and flying window-glass bruising and the valuable Confederate records, which, up cutting nearly all the people present, but to that time, had not been procured. The war department continued, with the means which congress had placed at its disposal, to prosecute the work as actively as possible. In away, gardens destroyed, etc. etc. The cy-July, 1878, Secretary M'Crary appointed clone, as usual, was retary in its motion, and General Marcus J. Wright as an agent of the struck and bounded from the earth three war department for the collection of Confedtimes during its passage through the town. It is almost impossible to believe that such a cruel piece of deception as this could was to make an arrangement with the South-One of the evidences of its force was the yellow-fever. She was entirely broken out, all the stores landed and exposed to a freezing temperature and the ship theroughly fundingated several times. A part of the time fundigated several times. A part of the time of the proposed to issue ten millions of paper reoney and the say that it is proposed to issue ten millions of paper reoney and the south and the so The cemetery just outside of the town was department copies of everything which the society has or may acquire, and the society ing leveled to the ground. The storm disapther as avering that "some of the poor creatures" have discovered how grossly they have department archives. General Wright it did damage elsewhere, but these reports are not yet confirmed. The total damage in Collinsville is estimated at lifty thousand

The First Hall-Storm on the Florida Corner Gayoso and Second Sts. PENSACOLA, April 14.-A hail-storm ocarred here to-day, a thing unknown before. Hail fell as large as an egg.

LITHOGRAPHING.

Stamped Checks mitted his views to him, but General Bragg ON ALL THE BANKS.

co-operation. In a day or two General Bragg called on General Maury and expressed very S.C.TOOF & CO. PRINTERS.

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